



persons? If

gs or

in time? If  
does the

ou?

ou?

le. Participants  
and adequate. In  
; [Mason, 2010](#);  
th as much time

#### *summarizing content*

se an inductive, hy-  
potheses from quali-  
ally speaking, the ap-  
phenomenon in as much  
quantitative data. SCA  
of analysis. First, re-  
material is deleted. The re-  
guage by correcting and  
ation. Second, statements  
smallest possible part of the  
ing from a single word to  
of the material that could  
g addressing one question.  
es were generated for each  
had been assigned to a cate-  
and categories of similar or  
ed to form a coherent catego-

s presented to two independent  
the paraphrased material, inter-  
ation, a coding rule, an anchor  
gories. The inter-coders assigned  
ent according to explanation and  
as calculated using Krippendorff's

...-  
...ot  
...re-  
...the  
...ate-  
...most  
...out  
...ects or  
...nally,  
...highly

...e isolated  
...e assigned  
...erentiation  
...018c). The  
...experience of  
...ments, cate-  
...categories con-  
...ements, cate-  
...ies addressing  
...ories K23–26).  
...categories (36  
...7–31). The last  
...s, app. 1% of all  
...too unspecific or  
...categories. The cate-  
...of Krrippendorffs  
... = 0.824.

...red to the subjective  
...categories 01, 02, 04, 05,  
...statements). Four ca-  
...y due to activities, si-  
...2, 04, 05; n = 39 state-  
...an acceleration while  
...ants), while engaged in  
...participants), by virtue of  
...of participants) or a de-  
...ivities (category 05; n = 8,  
...referred to changes in the  
...psychosis, with category 10  
...increase in velocity and ca-  
...cating a decrease in velocity  
...to non-acute or even healthy  
...orts on a general experience of  
...2; n = 9, 41% of participants),  
...participants). Interestingly, seven  
...both reports on experience of  
...generally slow. Category 03 (n = 3,  
...ments that during pleasant activ-  
...time seemed to fade or be of a  
... = 7, 32% of participants) patients

p. 23% of

the past as a  
 individual person-  
 3% of partici-  
 additional partici-  
 in the present or  
 s). The past was  
 “over” (category  
 of participants the  
 statements, 14% of

to goals, wishes and  
 8; n = 10 statements,  
 the future could be  
 = 6 statements, 27% of  
 ok, there were both a  
 ng to the future as time  
 enced and had no per-  
 ents, 41% of participants)  
 ntly linked to fears and  
 of participants). Although  
 (category 31; n = 5 state-  
 ns open to planning were  
 ore than half of the partici-

g observations and insights on  
 also contribute considerably to  
 re differentiated profile of time  
 hrenia. According to the TQ we  
 along the passage of time and the  
 nificant difference in descriptions

h.

before.

on wishes and  
ay.  
with friends and

y thousands of

atter how vague or  
anymore.

Related categories	
ent	07, 08, 10, 11, 12, 13
The	09, 10, 11, 14
	20, 22, 26, 28, 29
to	21, 13, 14, 30, 31

to make use of the present and/  
(Table 5). These key findings  
assage of time and the structure  
the necessity to distinguish be-  
psychotic state respectively.

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a. This  
s desire  
in some  
and live

understand  
ance with  
tel, 1928;  
05; Kupke,  
Stanghellini  
adequately  
inability of  
may reflect a

*present*

ve. Both the ex-  
and a feeling of  
of the past ex-  
on the biography  
in their post-acute  
to integrate past  
with empirical findings  
al., 2010; Allé et al.,  
tic episode as mostly  
ve expression of dis-  
e. Possibly also due to  
g psychosis were only  
. Patients in remission,  
t experience in terms of  
cannot be adequately in-  
ncordance with the sub-  
le for future planning for

n temporality, time experi-  
sattel, 1928; Fuchs, 2001,  
ie, 2005; Gallagher, 2012;  
2015; Vogel et al., 2018b,  
enjoy the present and to in-  
ight stem from an inability to  
resent. As a consequence, the  
ected by a loss of natural ac-  
ggest an awareness of vulner-  
basic structure of time is still  
ure with wishes and desires, it  
experience of passivity and help-  
spectator mode, unable to take

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...en  
...f a  
...es a  
...ding  
...table  
...em is  
...e per-  
...pected  
...ncoded  
...saliency  
...2). Ad-  
...rarchical  
...incoming  
...prediction  
...compared  
...or has been

...processing have  
...Fletcher and  
...2015). In ac-  
... (Kapur et al.,  
...a dysregulated  
...the precision of  
...system to be of  
...and are passed up  
...e beliefs accord-  
...process starts out  
...er hierarchies will  
...theory, this faulty  
...turbances at lower  
...elusion and halluci-  
...Adams et al., 2015;  
...at the heterogeneous  
...schizophrenia may be  
...ments (Sterzer et al.,

...and the resulting gen-  
...erarchical structure may  
...Hohwy et al., 2016), as  
... (Wiese, 2017) in human  
...y similar to the phenom-  
...ention, presentation, and  
...esian processing therefore  
...s correlating with time ex-  
...stantly prepared to expect  
...perience of temporal flow

...plied to our results concerning  
...First and as previously stated,  
...plain the feeling of imminence  
...th, 2009), possibly related to  
...et al., 2005). Second, different  
...nt expectations of changes and  
...ohwy et al., 2016).  
...cannot fully account for the

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gn. 70 (2),  
des Wahns  
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ysiol. Paris  
on judgments:  
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critical comment on a paper by Martin  
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... experience  
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... phenom-  
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... consciousness. In  
... g. Frankfurt am  
... and Behavioural  
... health  
... atry, & Psychology  
... and Asperger's syn-